

OHIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

FOR THE YEAR 1843



COLUMBUS:

SAMUEL MEDARY, PRINTER.

1843.



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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE  
OHIO INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,



FOR THE YEAR 1843.

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COLUMBUS:

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## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Ohio;*

The Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, respectfully present their Annual Report.

Another year of the existence of this useful and benevolent institution has elapsed, and has been filled up with the blessing of a kind Providence, and the advantage and happiness of those whose welfare is designed. Every annual review of its condition places before our minds the dark, melancholy, helpless condition of the blind; the gradual yet thorough change in their circumstance and feelings which is made by their connection with this school; and the present enjoyment and cheering prospects of future life, which impress on their sightless countenances the lineaments of contentment and pleasure. We doubt not that the members of your honorable body sympathize with us in this satisfaction; especially when you remember that all this is the work of the people of Ohio, by their chosen representatives.

During the year the same teachers have been employed as in the former year, with the exception that the teacher of vocal music resigned his situation at the close of the last term, August 1, 1843, and this department of instruction is now confided to the teacher of instrumental music, in addition to his former duties, with the assistance of some of the more advanced pupils. By this arrangement there will be made a saving of several hundred dollars annually, while it is hoped the proficiency of the pupils will not be in any degree diminished. For full information on this subject, and respecting the whole system of instruction and management of the school, and the results which have been obtained, we refer to the accompanying report of the Principal, Mr. William Chapin.

By his report to us, it is seen that there has been a smaller number of new pupils admitted than in some former years. This is an occasion of regret, as there certainly are in the State a great number of blind persons, within the prescribed ages, who ought to partake of the benefits of this institution; perhaps there are a greater number of proper age and capacity to receive instruction than are now enjoying its advantages. Whether this is to be ascribed to want of information respecting the system of instruction and care, or even of the existence of the school; or

whether it is owing to parental indifference, and that unwise but not unnatural fondness and apprehension which are so common in such cases; the evil is the same and ought to be remedied as far as practicable. For this purpose it is designed to send a few of the pupils, under the care of the Principal, if circumstances will permit, to different places in the State during the next vacation. that, by the exhibition of their acquirements, correct information may be more widely diffused and more general interest may be produced. Then a larger number it is hoped will be found and obtained as pupils.

The report of the Treasurer of the institution, Mr. Thomas Moodie, herewith submitted, shows the state of its pecuniary interests. The whole amount of moneys received has been \$11,041 88 and the expenditures have amounted to \$9,263 39, leaving a balance of \$1,778 49 in the treasury, applicable to the payments of the quarter ending December 31st, 1843. Of the sum expended \$950 94 have been paid on debts formerly incurred, and for buildings, furniture, tools and stock for the workshop, &c.; and \$8,312 45 for the ordinary expenses for the year ending December 1st, 1843. During the year now commenced there will be some reduction of expense, in proportion to the number of pupils, and every effort will be made to manage all its affairs with as much economy as may be consistent with usefulness and comfort. It is recommended that an appropriation of \$2,500 be made as requisite to meet the necessary expenses of the year. This will be sufficient, it is believed, if no unforeseen reason for an increased outlay should occur.

A resolution was introduced into the last General Assembly, and it is believed was adopted by both branches, but, in some way, did not receive a final confirmation, to authorize the trustees to employ suitable professional gentlemen to examine thoroughly the eyes of the inmates of the institution, and afford relief where it is practicable. The propriety of this measure was presented by the voluntary report of a gentleman of much skill in diseases of the eye, who made a partial examination of a number of cases and was of the opinion that several were curable. We would again submit this subject to legislative consideration, as worthy of serious attention, both on the ground of humanity and economy. Without special authority we do not feel ourselves competent to act in this case.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HOGE,  
N. H. SWAYNE,  
*Trustees.*



## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

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### TO THE TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to usual custom I respectfully report, that the number of pupils admitted during the past year, is *twelve*; discharged, or not returned, *nine*; and we have lost *one* by a sudden and melancholy casualty. The number at present in the institution, is *fifty eight*. Of the new admissions, an unusually small number, *six* only, have been received during the present term.

The difficulty of prevailing upon parents to part with their blind children, and secure the benefits which the State has so generously provided for them, has been adverted to before. To overcome this, and to spread before the community the character, and advantage of the institution to the blind, we have usually made annual tours to some of the principal towns in the State, and given exhibitions of their music and studies. On these occasions blind children have been sought out, many of them in retired and obscure dwelling places, where they have lived almost unknown, except in their immediate neighborhood. Experience has taught us that a good number of such children would never reach the institution without some active effort on our part; and it is a question whether the complement of pupils can be otherwise kept up. The small number of admissions this term seems to strengthen the view, for no excursion with the pupils was made in the past vacation.

I am happy to state that our pupils have made a more decided improvement during the past term than at any previous period. In the general good order and discipline of the school, in their cheerful and faithful zeal in the several exercises, and their industry in the mechanical departments, the prospects of the institution were never before so promising, and to the teachers so full of encouragement. This remark is not made in a spirit of self commendation; we are too well aware that much remains to be done. But it is satisfactory to know, in comparing with the past, that our course is still progressive.

In our last report a tabular statement of all the exercises was given, with the time allotted to each, and to recreation, sleep, &c. In that arrangement it was seen that an average of eight and a half hours a day was devoted to study and work by the

older pupils, and six and a half hours by the younger. Since the last report, and at this time, the younger scholars who do not work are taught seven and a half hours a day, including their attendance on reading. These averages correspond nearly with, but rather exceed, the time thus employed in some of the best institutions in Europe and in this country.

Experience, thus far, has taught us that the plan is a good one, and that short lessons, not exceeding one hour each, and frequent recesses for exercise and recreation, with music and labor alternating, all tend to promote a cheerful and wholesome application on the part of the pupils to all their duties.

No material change has been made in the subjects of study. These may be summarily stated as follows, viz:—Spelling and definitions, with the roots of words; reading the raised letters; writing and printing with the pin type; Geography and Statistics with the globe and maps; Grammar, including composition, Elocution, and a critical analysis of language; Arithmetic, Mental and with slates; Algebra (Harney's and Day's;) Geometry (Davies' Legendre, six books;) Natural Philosophy (Arnot's Elements of Physics) and Astronomy. These are taught in class.

In addition, daily lectures are delivered on subjects of Natural and Moral Science and General Literature, such as are not embraced in books for the blind. Among these may be named, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Political Economy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Geology, Belleslettres, Constitution of the United States, &c. There are also daily readings to the pupils in History, Biography, News of the day, &c., &c.

The greater part of the instruction of the blind is necessarily by familiar oral lessons, in which the forms of school books are not generally followed. The teacher communicates the subject matter, illustrates it by plain examples and examines the pupils thereon by questions of his own. If a teacher be faithful and have a facility of communicating, the living voice may thus greatly interest a class by adapting the instruction in the best manner to the various tastes and capacities of the scholars.

I take pleasure in commending the faithfulness and ability of Mr. Penniman, as Principal Teacher, whose zeal for the improvement of the pupils and the best interests of the institution from its commencement, entitle him to continued favor.

Mr. W. H. Churchman, who had charge of the vocal music and pianos, and some other branches, resigned his situation at the close of the term, to devote his talents elsewhere exclusively to instruction in the literary studies. He carries with him the esteem of the teachers and the grateful affection of the pupils.

The entire charge of the music has been committed to Mr. G. Machold, by whose untiring exertions an excellent Orchestra of

twelve performers has been formed, who can skillfully execute a variety of pieces including some very difficult Overtures.

Mr. Hauenstein continues his services as teacher of the Mechanic branches, and has been very successful in that department, as the results will show.

Mrs. Vandeman, as Matron and teacher of the girl's work, and Miss Miller, as teacher, have performed their duties with great fidelity.

The pupils are required to attend church once on the Sabbath in Columbus, and in the afternoon a bible lesson in the institution. In the evening we have reading or some other appropriate religious exercise. Family worship is performed every morning and evening.

Religious truth is found to be a source of much consolation to the blind. It has dried up many a tear and soothed many an aching heart—it reveals a vision of joy and peace to their minds which the blessing of unclouded sight could never impart. The scriptures are their frequent companions—their solace by night and by day—and they need not the light of the sun to guide them over the sacred pages.

The treatment of the pupils is always kind. Punishments are usually of a moral kind, and consist of reprimand, public or private, according to the offence, deprivation of privileges, temporary suspension from the studies, and in more serious cases, confinement. Corporeal punishment is rarely or never resorted to. Expulsion is used only in extreme cases, but never without the previous sanction of the Trustees. When an offence is committed the wrongdoer now seldom finds countenance or sympathy from his fellow pupils. That may be regarded as the best state of discipline when the scholars, as in a celebrated school for orphans in Edinburgh, labor with their teachers for the preservation of order, where a prize is given by themselves for good conduct, "with a general endeavor to substitute the influence of the good opinion of the instructors for artificial stimulus to intellectual exertion and good conduct."

In dispensing with punishments of a degrading character, we do but follow the examples of some of the best modern institutions for the training of youth.\* We prefer to assimilate our

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\*Professor Bache, late President of Girard College, remarking upon the regulations of "Herriot's Hospital," at Edinburgh, which require that "the more degrading kinds of punishment shall be as seldom as possible resorted to," justly says:

"Some dispositions are better acted upon by the deprivation of indulgencies, by confinement, and similar penalties of this class, where remonstrances have failed; while others require something more immediate in its action. In many schools in England, where the rod was once freely used, it has been almost, and in others, entirely laid aside. The spirit of kindness between master and pupil, which exists in many of the continental schools—the confidence that renders him, as it were, the head of a family circle, are delightful to witness, and insures, better than stripes, the obedience of his pupils. I believe that this species of discipline, which leads the pupil instead of driving him, may be considered as particularly congenial to the American character."—*Report on Education in Europe.*



government, as near as possible, to that of a well ordered family, combining the mildness of parental affection with firmness and impartiality in visiting offences in every case with a penalty.

The languages are not taught here, nor is it contemplated to teach them. We find sufficient employment for all the time of the pupils in imparting to them a practical knowledge of the English words, and particularly of the things they represent. Frequent reference to the Latin roots of words, their affixes and prefixes as arranged in Oswald's Etymological Dictionary and in the admirable little expositor of Albert Picket, sen., of this State, we find very useful.

By the accounts annexed, it will appear that the receipts from sales of the workshop and the value of goods on consignment at several stores, and on hand, amount to \$1,303. Expenses of the shop for stock and the salary of the mechanical teacher, \$1,327. Receipts from sales and value of articles manufactured by the female pupils, \$249. Expenses for the same, \$106; leaving a balance of profit in favor of the manufacturing departments over expenses, of \$119. This does not of course include some expenses for simple machinery, tools, and other permanent fixtures, not exceeding in all the actual credit.

The desideratum may therefore be considered as attained, of giving our pupils useful trades without any cost to the State, except the implements necessary to carry them on and the use of a small capital to await the returns of goods deposited on sale.

But whether the workshops are a source of profit, or a small annual expense to the State, would be the least important light in which to consider them. This is an indispensable branch of instruction to the blind; and if it made even no pecuniary return it would be wise to continue it. The object of the institution is to provide for the welfare and happiness of the blind. To give a young man a trade or profession by which he may, by his own skill and industry, maintain himself hereafter, is in the most practical manner securing his best welfare.

We do not disparage the music and intellectual instruction in saying that the mechanic branches must forever be to the blind the most extensively useful. Truly, an intelligent mechanic will be more successful in general than an ignorant one, and will be better able to adapt his means to the most successful results. But while we labor to give all a good, sound education, we cannot be unmindful that at least four fifths of the pupils must hereafter depend upon the work of their own hands.

The gratifications of literary taste and intellectual attainments, unaccompanied by some trade or profession, or other means of subsistence, could not remove the misfortune of a dependent and helpless existence, thrown upon the charities of friends, or the public.

Doubts have been sometimes expressed whether the blind will be able to support themselves in the world by their own exertions. For the most part we believe they will; some undoubtedly will need the aid of friends, but all will be able to do something. And even if every pupil should require some assistance, shall we doubt the inestimable value of their trades to them, in every view, in all their future lives? Compare the pupil thus discharged, a skillful and intelligent workman in some useful employment, with his former dependent and hopeless condition, and who can estimate, by a pecuniary calculation, the blessing to him and his connections! Admitting, then, the most unfavorable doubt, there would still be abundant cause of encouragement for the pupil to persevere in the path of useful and honorable industry.

I take pleasure in repeating the sentiment of a former report, to the honor of our pupils, that they are an industrious class—they desire to labor, to be active in some honorable calling. They ask not charity as such—they invoke a nobler sympathy—the means of rising above it. Place tools in their hands and teach them how to use them, and you at once elevate their condition by the most substantial, and, to them, most acceptable aid. And all this is secured to the most of them in the beneficent policy of the State which led to the foundation of this institution.

These views do not render the less important the amendment of last session, permitting the employment, at moderate wages, of pupils who have learned a business here. The opportunity thus offered may sometimes be made available by indigent pupils who have not friends or capital to start them immediately in business elsewhere.

The amendment alluded to, also authorizes the Trustees to extend the term of pupils, in certain cases, two years longer, to finish their trades, or where they may be too young to discharge. We have already availed ourselves of its provisions in four cases.

Our experience is yet too limited to present many individual results of the success of pupils who have left here; but several are actually engaged in making brushes, and one has left with a competent knowledge of mat weaving. Others will be prepared to follow these and other branches at the close of this term.

Of the four trades followed here, fourteen are engaged in the manufacture of brushes, five at baskets, and one at door mat and carpet weaving, in all, twenty in the workshop. All the females are taught some branch of fancy worsted work, knitting or plain sewing. The youngest of the female pupils are immediately taught to do some kind of work. The worsted articles are justly admired by all for their beauty and skill of their workmanship, and find a ready sale with our numerous visitors.



In some institutions the blind are not received over eighteen years of age. There are some good reasons for this restriction which may be thought conclusive elsewhere; but experience here has satisfied us that such persons, in most cases, may be greatly benefited, especially by learning a trade. And in nearly every case of females, received over that age, they have learned to read and to do some kind of profitable work. Nor has the institution suffered, in any instance, from our liberal policy which has been thus far productive of so much good.

A resolution was passed by the last Legislature to receive, by the State, one of the three Chinese blind children brought to America, by Mrs. Gutzlaff. This unsolicited act was received by Mrs. G., and other friends of the children, with heartfelt gratitude and praise for the kindness which dictated it; and not the less so because the children were already provided for when the offer was made known. One is placed in the Pennsylvania Institution, and two were received here in July last, to be sustained without expense to the State.

These little girls, thus brought among us from a remote and singular people, are intelligent, healthy and very cheerful. They had already been well trained by their benefactress, by whom they were rescued from want and misery when very young and taught to read the books for the blind. To use her own language, "our object in the education of each of the blind children is to have them, if we may, prepared as future teachers in China." They are very promising, and we trust will realize the hopes that have been formed of them.

Since the last report an organ, of sweet tone and sufficient size, has been procured by your direction, a want that has long been felt, in order to prepare those of our pupils, who make music their business, to become organists in churches. Already several of the pupils have made creditable improvement, and have now the prospect of finishing this necessary part of their musical instruction in our own institution. In all the branches of music, including the orchestra, choir and pianos, the same interest and enjoyment is felt and a corresponding improvement is apparent.

A beautiful edition of the entire bible for the blind has been completed at the Massachusetts Institution, in connection with the American Bible Society. The presses are now idle, probably for want of means to print new works. Some standard works of reference, for the use of the blind, are still much needed; and in no branch of benevolence, probably, could a moderate sum be expended more profitably. We are much indebted to the Boston press for books now in use, and already feel the inconven-

ience of a suspension of their operations, in a want of elementary books for our new pupils.

The whole is submitted, with a grateful reliance upon the Ruler of all things, for a continuance of his watchful care over the happiness and welfare of the institution in all its interests.

WILLIAM CHAPIN,  
*Superintendent,*

DECEMBER 1, 1843.

## THE WORKSHOP.

	Dr.
To value of manufactured articles on hand last year, deducting 15 per cent. on prices at that time.....	\$475 00
unmanufactured stock on hand last year	67 00
stock bought during the year, viz: for	
brush department.....	\$198 64
carpet weaving and door mats.....	78 57
willow baskets.....	58 54
	<hr/>
	335 75
Salary of teacher.....	450 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,327 75</u>

	Cr.
By value of manufactured articles on hand	\$289 20
value of unmanufactured stock on hand	151 00
wares on consignment in stores.....	543 25
sales .....	320 00
	<hr/>
	1,303 45
Balance, debtor .....	24 30
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,327 75</u>

*Girls' Work.*

	Dr.
To expense of stock.....	\$81 25
articles on hand last year.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	106 25
	<hr/>
	<u>106 25</u>
	Cr.
By sales of manufactured articles.....	\$209 50
value of articles on hand.....	40 00
	<hr/>
	249 50
	<hr/>
Balance, profit on girls' work.....	<u>143 25</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Credit of all the work .....	\$1,552 95
Debtor .....	1,434 00
	<hr/>
Nett profit on all the work.....	118 95
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Articles manufactured in the shop for the year ending Dec. 1, 1843.*

Horse brushes.....	337
Shoe brushes (pairs).....	924
Single (yankee) shoe brushes.....	446
Scrubs and clamps.....	130
Hat and hair brushes.....	50
Flesh brushes.....	12
Willow baskets.....	203
Rag carpet (yards).....	418
Manilla door mats.....	116

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	When admitted.	Residence.	By whom supported.	Cause of blindness.
1	George Miller,	June 10, 1837,	Ross county,	The State,	Measles.
2	Aaron Rose,	July 4, 1837,	Delaware	"	Inflammation.
3	Lucinda M. Shaw,	July 4, 1837,	Pickaway	"	Congenital.
4	Horace D. Collins,	July 19, 1837,	Ross	"	Congenital.
5	Robert M'Crea,	August 26, 1837,	Franklin	"	Scarlet fever.
6	James M'Combs,	September 16, 1837,	Trumbull	"	Congenital.
7	Anna M. Burgundthal,	September 28, 1838,	Monroe	"	Anaurosis.
8	Ellen Boston,	October 5, 1838,	Delaware	"	Congenital.
9	Jabez Freet,	November 8, 1838,	Columbiana	"	Cataract.
10	Frederick Moorhead,	July 12, 1839,	Muskingum	"	Accident.
11	Samuel F. Adair,	June 15, 1840,	Guersey	"	Cataract.
12	L. S. Newell,	June 20, 1840,	Hancock	"	Whooping cough.
13	Jane Munell,	September 26, 1840,	Belmont	"	Congenital.
14	Lovinia Booth,	October 1, 1840,	Trumbull	"	Inflammation.
15	Samuel Bacon,	October 1, 1840,	Trumbull	"	Scarlet fever.
16	William Goishall,	October 1, 1840,	Knox	"	Accident.
17	Samuel Baker,	October 5, 1840,	Portage	"	Congenital.
18	Ann J. Bradon,	October 7, 1840,	Jefferson	"	Accident.
19	Louisa Bliss,	October 11, 1840,	Cuyahoga	"	Congenital.
20	Mary A. Campbell,	October 21, 1840,	Portage	"	Inflammation.
21	Ruth P. Edwards,	October 28, 1840,	Cuyahoga	"	Inflammation.
22	Sarah Siegfried,	November 16, 1840,	Delaware	"	Accident.
23	Isaac Siegfried,	November 16, 1840,	Delaware	"	Accident.
24	James Rouse,	February 27, 1841,	Delaware	"	Congenital.
25	Thomas McGittigen,	March 19, 1841,	Columbiana	"	Inflammation.
26	John Fosler,	April 27, 1841,	Clark	"	Accident.



27	Wm. H. Beedle,	-	September	28, 1841,	Shelby	"	Inflammation;
28	Eli Hoover,	-	September	29, 1841,	Montgomery	"	Congenital.
29	Hannah Hoover,	-	September	29, 1841,	Montgomery	"	Congenital.
30	Alexander Carnes,	-	September	29, 1841,	Montgomery	"	Inflammation.
31	Margaret Patterson,	-	October	1, 1841,	Trumbull	"	Fever.
32	Hannah C. Weeks,	-	October	2, 1841,	Hamilton	"	Ammaurosis.
33	Minerva Boston,	-	October	3, 1841,	Delaware	"	Inflammation.
34	Daniel Towell,	-	October	5, 1841,	Shelby	"	Unknown.
35	Nelson W. Richardt,	-	October	21, 1841,	Champaign	"	Congenital
36	Susan E. Richardt,	-	October	21, 1841,	Champaign	"	Congenital.
37	Margaret Dunlap,	-	November	10, 1841,	Knox	"	Fever.
38	Martin Frech,	-	February	9, 1842,	Hamilton	"	Inflammation.
39	Joseph Booth,	-	September	27, 1842,	Trumbull	"	Accident.
40	William McIntire,	-	September	27, 1842,	Trumbull	"	Ricke's.
41	Julia A. Schaller.	-	October	1, 1842,	Hamilton	"	Ulcer.
42	Elizer Ann Kenyon,	-	October	1, 1842,	Yates county, N. Y.	Her father,	Whooping cough.
43	Mary A. Crawford,	-	October	1, 1842,	Ross	The State,	Scarlet fever.
44	Ellet Hoover,	-	October	3, 1842,	Montgomery	"	Congenital.
45	Sarah Thomas,	-	October	22, 1842,	Greene	"	Typhus Fever.
46	Calvin Close,	-	November	1, 1842,	Jefferson	"	Ammaurosis.
47	Priscilla Rose,	-	November	15, 1842,	Montgomery	"	Congenital.
48	Minerva Daniels,	-	January	14, 1843,	Perry	"	Accident.
49	Miranda Phillips,	-	March	27, 1843,	Licking	"	Congenital.
50	Charles Holt,	-	April	5, 1843,	Franklin	"	Accident.
51	Eliza C. Gutzlaff,	-	July	20, 1843,	Macao, China,	A friend,	Cataract.
52	Jessie D. Gutzlaff,	-	July	20, 1843,	Macao, China,	"	Cataract.
53	John Mahony,	-	August	10, 1843,	Trumbull	The State,	Fever.
54	Robert Longmore,	-	September	22, 1843,	Hamilton	"	Inflammation.
55	Mary Bolieau,	-	September	20, 1843,	Huron	"	Inflammation.
56	Andrew J. Parker,	-	September	25, 1843,	Hamilton	"	Accident.
57	Joanna Donafon,	-	October	1, 1843,	Hamilton	"	Congenital.
58	Moses Baird,	-	October	10, 1843,	Adams	"	

## REPORT OF TREASURER.

*The State of Ohio in account with the Ohio Institution for the Blind*

1843.		Dr.
January	4, To postage bill for quarter ending 31st ult. ..	\$19 71
	4, A. W. Penniman, arrears of salary to 1st August, 1842.....	200 00
	7, boarding bill, quarter ending 31st Dec. ...	1,348 00
March	20, Buttle & Runyon, bill to 15th February..	34 52
	20, D. & A. Mitchell, for bristles.....	100 00
	23, A. W. Penniman, salary from 1st Oct. 1842, to 1st April, 1843 ....	300 00
April	15, G. Machold, salary in full to 1st inst .....	150 00
	15, W. H. Churchman, do do .....	160 00
	15, H. Hauenstein, do do ....	210 00
	15, A. W. Penniman, to 1st October, 1843 ..	300 00
	22, G. M. Herancourt, for musical instruments and repairs.....	25 38
	22, Frankenberg, &c., for fire wood .....	58 85
	22, postage bill, quarter ending 31st March...	20 59
	22, Gills & McCune, for pipe, &c., for school room and shop.....	37 66
	22, Wm. Chapin, salary to 15th Aug., 1842..	200 00
	22, do bill for sheeting, &c \$24 73	
	22, do house cleaning.....	16 50
	-----	41 23
	22, W. H. Churchman, arrears of salary.....	50 00
	22, Wm. Chapin, boarding bill for quarter end- ing 31st March.....	1,520 00
May	4, Mrs. Vandeman, salary from 1st October to 1st April last .....	100 00
	8, Casey & Vanvechten, lumber to 1st April last.....	18 19
	23, Wm. Chapin, sundry bills paid by him ...	165 66
June	8, Wm. Chapin, salary from 15th Aug., 1842, to 15th February, 1843.....	400 00
	20, H. Hauenstein, on account of salary.....	70 00
	20, Wm. Bolender, cutting & hauling willows.	32 75
	22, W. H. Churchman, account of salary ....	100 00
	22, Miss E. Miller, do .....	50 00
July	3, postage bill, quarter ending 30th June.....	23 31

July	29,	To boarding bill, quarter ending 30th June....	1,460 00
August	2,	Miss E. Miller, salary to 1st October .....	50 00
	2,	Mrs. Vandeman, do do .....	100 00
	2,	G. Machold, do do .... .	100 00
	2,	W. H. Churchman, salary, and in lieu of board from 1st April to 1st October . .	95 00
	2,	W. H. Churchman, for music and musical instruments .. .. .	27 33
	3,	A. Hardy, bill for Brick work .....	45 65
	4,	H. Hauenstein, salary to 1st October .....	70 00
	15,	Wright & Legg, for printing receipt book.	4 75
Sept.	11,	D. Van Duyn, on account of fire wood ....	100 00
October	3,	postage bill, quarter ending 30th Sept .....	17 47
	3,	A. Mellen & Co., bill for mattresses, &c....	203 64
	3,	Wm. Chapin, boarding to 30th September.	496 00
	7,	Dr. J. B. Thompson, for medical attend- ance, &c., 30th March to 13th July ....	38 75
	7,	David Evans, for services at Institution ....	1 50
	28,	John Harris, repairing and whitewashing..	15 00
Nov.	2,	D. Van Duyn, for fire wood .....	40 00
	4,	Wm. Herd, repairing pipes, &c. . . . .	12 25
	9,	Fay & Kilbourn, bill from 27th July, 1842, to 12th April, 1843 .....	47 12
	27,	Wm. Chapin, salary from 15th Feb. to 15th August last .....	400 00
	27,	Wm. Chapin, for sundry bills paid by him..	173 08
Dec.	8,	Wm. Herd, for painting .....	29 50
	13,	balance in Treasurer's hands .....	1,778 49
			<hr/> <hr/> 11,041 88

1843.		CR.
January	2, By balance in hands of Treasury .....	618 06
	17, cash from Treasurer of State for boarding,	1,300 00
	25, " from Mr. Chapin .....	67 50
March	20, " from Treasurer of State amount of gen- eral appropriation .....	5,000 00
April	12, " from Treasurer of State for boarding..	1,350 00
July	15, " from do do ..	1,325 00
October	4, " from do do ..	1,325 00
Dec.	8, " from Wm. Chapin, amount of private postages included in bills paid to post- master .....	56 32
		<hr/> <hr/> 11,041 88

1843.	
December	13, By balance in Treasurer's hands .....

THOMAS MOODIE, *Treasurer.*

## TERMS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

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I. Applications for admission may be addressed to either of the Trustees, or the Superintendent.

II. Persons applying for admission, should be between the ages of *seven* and *twenty one* years—free from disease; of sound mind, and of good moral character; of which, a certificate from several respectable persons, is required. In certain cases, persons over twenty one, are admitted, at the discretion of the Trustees.

III. The terms, where there is ability to pay, are one hundred dollars, for a term of ten months, payable half yearly, in advance. This covers all expenses, except clothing, physician's bills, and traveling expenses to and from Columbus.

IV. All applicants, unable to pay, must bring a certificate of the same from respectable persons. They must come prepared with suitable changes of clothing.

V. The term commences on the first day of October, and continues until the first day of August. It is particularly desired that pupils commence with the term, and they will return home during the vacation.





